

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1839.

[VOL. IX. NO. 458.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in view of the pressure of the time, the price of the Western Carolinian has been altered, and the terms of the subscription are as follows:—
No paper will be sent, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rate for the first week, and all other orders, they are considered thereafter. Patrons must send all orders addressed to the Editor, or they may not be sent to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,
I have just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Woodbury, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.
Woodbury, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

GERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the last; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see last issue.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1839. (54—1st Aug.)

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for cash or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sleigh. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. **EDWARD CRISS.** Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1839. 54

Lots and Houses for Sale

IN MORGANTON, N. CAROLINA

THE subscriber wishes to sell a Lot and New Building, joining the Town of Morganton, situate 150 yards from the court house, at the forks of two public roads, leading north and north-west of said Town.

The new house lately built by John Roane, with two rooms above, and the same below stairs, with a fire place in each; and one room below stairs between the dwelling house and kitchen. There are on the lot a good kitchen, with stone chimneys, good smoke-house, paved garden, and stable, &c.; all newly built in the years 1827 and 1828; the house has 10 to 12 brick chimneys, one of them built with a fire place above and below on the outside, intended to have built to it an addition when necessary.

Terms: either cash notes or likely young negroes, as may be agreed on. He would also sell the house in which he now lives, being a large two story house, just finished and painted, with all the necessary buildings on the lot: a good orchard, well, stables, &c. Terms, cash. He will sell low for cash, or young likely negroes. Application should be made immediately to the subscriber, who will be at home all spring, excepting three first weeks in April. **WILLIAM ROANE.** Morganton, 7th Feb. 1829. 54-56, 58, 60

N. B.—Also, a small tract of Wood Land, adjoining, is offered for sale.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. 23 July 3d, 1828.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. **ROBT. WYNNE.** Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 20

REARING SILK WORMS.

The following account of the manner of raising

Silk Worms, preserving the silk, &c. is contained in a letter from Dr. Henry Brooks, dated at Magnolia Grove, near Dixon's Springs, (Tennessee) 30th Jan. 1829; and written to Charles Cassey, Esq. of that state. As many persons in this section of North Carolina are turning their attention to the rearing of silk worms, we presume this account will not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

Hatching the Eggs, &c.—As soon as the leaves of the Mulberry tree, I mean the mulberry of this country, have acquired the size of a dollar, the eggs should be brought out, and placed on a table covered with clean white paper, in a warm room. In three or four days, the worms will be discovered crawling about on the paper, about the size of small red ants. At this time, the worms will attach themselves to the leaves. They are then to be removed to another table covered with paper, and to be constantly supplied with fresh leaves, about four or five times in twenty four hours, taking care to remove the rubbish from the tables every three days. As you will remove the eggs, you will remove the worms as soon as attached to the mulberry leaf, to the second tables, or shelves prepared for the purpose.

The worms I raised last spring, were those called the worm of the four casts; that is to say, those which cast or shed their skins four times. These castings of the skins are sometimes called moultings; which usually take place on the 5th, 9th, 14th and 20th days, during which times the worms appear partially torpid, and refuse to eat. After each moulting, they eat more greedily, and grow more rapidly than before. They acquire their full size, in from thirty four to thirty six days, at which time their skins become as full and as transparent as a ripe cherry.

They now elevate their heads, assume an animated and active character, and begin to ramble about in pursuit of a suitable place, to spin their "cocoon," vulgarly called their balls of Silk. These things observed, place small bundles of twigs, or what is preferable, leaves of considerable size, within their reach. If you use leaves, wilt them in the sun until they begin to curl and double themselves up. The worms will invariably spin their balls of Silk, in the concavities or doublings of these leaves; during which process of spinning, the least noise will disturb them in their task, and materially injure the silk by interrupting the continuity of the thread. The worms, if uninterrupted, will spin their balls of silk in six days; and sometimes I think in four. On the 8th day the balls of silk must be collected, and heated in an oven to kill the worms which are in their centres; care being taken not to raise the heat so high as to scorch the silk: or, as some think the preferable way of killing the worms, you may steam the balls of silk over boiling water always taking care not to handle them more than can be avoided; for fear of injuring the texture of the silk, until they are perfectly dry again.

The coarse silk, called floss or tow, on the outside of the balls, is then to be pulled off and the balls to be put into kettles of water, just so hot that the hand may be put into it without scalding. With a bunch of small twigs, proceed to stir the water gently, until a fibre of silk adheres to the brush: secure this, and proceed as before until you have 10, 12, 16 or such number of fibres as will be sufficient for your thread. Attach these to the bar of a light reel, and turn it briskly, adding a fibre from a new ball, every ten rounds, to keep up the even size of the thread taking care that the threads do not touch or wind on each other; for should this be the case, when dry the threads would be glued together, and be much injured in the separation. When dry, the thread is to be twisted on a common flax wheel—then boiled six hours in soap suds—rinsed in clear cold water—and thoroughly dried. It is then fit for use. The floss or tow, may be spun on a common wheel without any difficulty, and is used for fabrics such as gloves, stockings, and sewing silks.

To select Silk Balls to breed from, &c.—Choose the largest and firmest—place them in double rows—touching each other lengthwise the double rows about 4 inches apart—on clear white paper—and in a darkened room. About the 14th day the Butterfly (or Moth if you please) will moisten the end of the ball with a fluid from its mouth, shove the fibres aside with the point of its head, and soon disengage itself from its late habitation. This butterfly or moth is no sooner free, than he will be seen to flap his wings almost incessantly, as if shaking off the torpor of confinement. He next, and almost immediately, goes in pursuit of the female, &c. The 2d day after this, the female commences depositing her eggs, which are at first of a deep sulphur color,

but afterwards change to a deep blue or black.

I feed my silk worms on the native mulberry leaf, not having as yet been able to procure any of the white mulberry, which I think preferable. The soil and climate of our country, is certainly congenial to the growth and culture of all the varieties of the mulberry tree, native and foreign; to be found in any of the temperate climates of the globe; and I am at a loss to understand, why we should be eternally dependent on foreign nations, climates, and soils, for materials with which the bounties of our own world furnish us, with even moderate attention and industry. The culture and manufacture of silk, is an elegant and tasteful employment for females; and a proficiency in it would far better comport with the noble and heroic character of our country women, than being able to thrum a tune on a broken winded piano, fidget through the lascivious mazes of a German waltz, or play the bushless tomboy, in an Italian or French fandango. In conclusion, this letter being already longer than at first intended, I will remark, that the opinion expressed by Mr. S. Martin of Campbell's Station, in a late "American Farmer," is entitled to great consideration. He thinks, and very many of our countrymen will think with him, that the culture and manufacture of silk, ought to be a branch of education taught in all our Female Academies.

[For the information of those who may be desirous of procuring Worms, with the view of making an experiment in the Silk culture, we will state, that Eggs can be obtained at the office of the Salem Gleaner, at 80 cents per thousand; also of Dr. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and of Mr. Albright of Guilford.]

HISTORY OF BANKS.

At the present time, when so much is said, done, and felt in relation to the Banks, the following sketch of the history of banks, from the Newbern Spectator, must be interesting to most of our readers:

In commercial language, a Bank is a repository or an establishment, for the purpose of receiving the money of individuals, either to keep it in security, or to improve it by trafficking in Bullion, bills of Exchange, &c. Among the ancients, the term Banker implied something different from its modern signification; and conveyed an idea corresponding with the profession of an agent, broker, or money-lender. By the Romans they were called *argentarii*, and *nummularii*.

The first establishment of banking in a regular and systematic form, took place in Venice, about the middle of the 12th century; and it arose from the necessities of the State. Duke Vitale Michel II. being involved in expensive wars, embarrassed the finances of the republic; and he had recourse, for relief, to a *ferme* bank; the contributors to which were made creditors, and received interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. "The Chamber of Loans" was established for the management of this fund, and regular payment of the interest; which gradually improved its plan, at last formed itself into the more perfect institution of the Bank of Venice.

This celebrated Bank has served as a model to almost every similar establishment in succeeding ages. Its capital is \$5,000,000, and the republic is security. It is properly a board for deposit, credit, and interest. All payments in Venice are made in *banco*, without the intervention of the precious metals, by crediting the one, and charging the other, except in the retail trade, and where foreigners wish to carry off the specie.

During two centuries and a half, the Bank of Venice was unrivalled; and it was not until 1401 that the magistrates of Barcelona, established a Bank in that city. It was called "The Table of Exchange," and was properly a bank of exchange and deposit. It was calculated for the encouragement of both internal and external commerce; and the funds of the city were pledged as security for the responsibility of the Bank.

In the year 1407, the Bank of Genoa commenced; it was entitled "The Chamber of St. George," and was at first governed by eight protectors, annually elected by the creditors and stockholders. But the inconvenience of annual successions of new protectors, determined the Genoese, in year 1445, to elect eight new governors for the management of the bank, of whom two were to go out every year. During this period originated bills of exchange, the credit and currency of which were universally acknowledged when they bore the signature of the Banks of Italy; and for several centuries there were no other establishments of the kind in Europe. The Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609. The magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual

cashiers of the inhabitants, and that all claims above 300 guilders, and all bills of exchange, shall be made in the bank, which obliged merchants to open accounts with it for the payment of their foreign bills. The beneficial effects of this establishment in Holland were soon perceived; and bank money immediately bore a premium oragio.

The four reigning burgomasters, are invested with the direction of the Bank; and the city of Amsterdam derives a considerable revenue from it, which arises from the following sources: For all deposits, a fourth, or half per cent. must be paid. From every person who opens an account, a fee of ten guilders is exacted—for every transfer two stivers.

Previous to the year 1624, there were only four considerable Banks in Europe; but on the 27th July of that year, a Charter was granted by William and Mary for establishing the Bank of England, which for opulence and extent of circulation is now the greatest in the world. William Paterson, a native of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, was the projector of this Bank, and it is said he took the bank of St. George, in Genoa, for his model. Michael Godfrey, a gentleman of great consideration in the city of London, assisted Paterson to arrange the establishment. The charter was at first granted for the term of twelve years, but has been extended from time to time, to the first of August, 1835.

Within a year after the establishment of the Bank of England, a royal charter was granted for instituting the Bank of Scotland. The same William Paterson, who projected the Bank of England, was also the projector of this Bank.

In the year 1727, the Royal Bank of Scotland was erected by Charter; and in almost every town in Scotland, a bank has been established, and in some instances, two or three. But these banks are private copartnerships, for the purpose of discounting bills of exchange, and selling drafts on London, Edinburgh, &c.

In 1716 a Bank was erected in Paris by the celebrated John Law, of Lousion. This bank assumed the form of the general bank of Law and Company; and soon obtained the confidence of the public. By act of council in 1718, the public were informed that his Majesty had taken Mr. Law's Bank into his own hands, under the name of the *Royal Bank*, of which Mr. Law was appointed director general, and branches were established at Lyons, Rochelle, Tours, Orleans, and Amiens. This bank now bore a stupendous establishment, to which was granted at different times, the *Monopole* of tobacco, the exclusive privilege of trading to Senegal, the East Indies, China, and the South Seas. The province of Louisiana was also granted it, from which it came to be styled the *Mississippi System* or *Scheme*. The public credit of France was now at its height; but it soon experienced a reverse; and the Bank itself was ruined by an injudicious and despotic act of the government. Mr. Law's System was overthrown, and in its fall involved thousands who had converted their property into Bank currency.

In the United States, the first Bank was established by Congress in 1781. It was planned by Robert Morris, entitled the Bank of America, and its capital was \$400,000. The first Bank of the United States was planned by Alexander Hamilton, in 1790. Its capital was \$10,000,000, and its charter expired in 1811.

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

The unanimous presentation of the Grand Jury for the County of Wayne to the County Court, at February Term, A. D. 1829.

The Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, feel it incumbent on them to direct the attention of their Fellow Citizens to the present deranged situation of the Currency of the State, which is most unfortunately under the control of a few fortunate individuals,—and the general embarrassment and immediate ruin which threaten the good people of the Common wealth, for the want of a sound and sufficient circulating medium. It is not the intention of this Grand Jury to enter into the cause of this distress and difficulty, nor to heap reproach upon the authors thereof; accusation and recrimination are worse than useless,—their object is only to make such a statement of facts, that the People will instantly recognise the truth of the picture, and be awakened to the necessity of speedy relief.

To the different Banks of this State, the people owe at least five millions of dollars; the whole debt due from those Institutions, does not exceed \$1,400,000, of which sum it is not unreasonable to suppose that at least \$300,000 are in the hands of the wealthy, or of the creditors of the Banks, and consequently not available towards the discharge of the debts of the people to the Banks. Seven hundred

thousand dollars is therefore the whole amount of circulation, which can be applied to that debt. The Stockholders of the Institutions finding, or pretending to find it their interest to wind up the concerns of the Banks, require an instalment of one-tenth of the debt at every ninety days, together with the interest.

A very limited knowledge of arithmetic will be sufficient to show that such a regulation rigidly enforced, will in a few months completely withdraw the circulating medium from the community, and that consequently, the value of every kind of property, depending as it does on the greater or less supply of money in circulation, will be ruinously diminished. These are not the suggestions of mere apprehension, or the prognostics of mere theory; they are the melancholy deductions of experience, and have the solemn authenticity of facts.

One species of property only has escaped this depreciation, and the reason upon which the exception is founded, affords evidence of the truth of these statements. Young Negro Slaves, of both sexes, can command fair prices, for the purpose of being transported to other States, from which come the capital and money to purchase. Thus, is the State reduced to the lamentable necessity of selling off the effective force of the country to pay debts, a great part of which is due to the State itself. The labor which cultivates our fields—the hands which gather in our crops, and tend our turpentine trees—the house servants, that minister to our daily wants, and do our daily work, are therefore the first sacrifices, which must be made, if speedy relief be not soon applied. Every unprejudiced mind will perceive, that the tendency of this state of things, is to destroy the property of both debtor and creditor, and involve in one prostration of public and private confidence, the People and the Banks.

The Grand Jury hold it to be an unquestionable principle, that the interests of all classes of the community, in this question, are alike. The evils which threaten the State, require the co-operation of all, without distinction and without exception.

It is not for this Grand Jury to enter into the details of the remedy which ought to be provided in this emergency. They leave this subject to the consideration of the Representatives of the People. Thus much, however, this Grand Jury will say, that the State, through her influence as a Stockholder in those Institutions, should extend a liberal credit to the debtors, of not less than ten years, upon such terms as shall be consistent with the perfect security of the debt. Thus will the people be enabled to discharge the whole debt, by the fruits of their industry and the profits of their labor, without sacrificing, at inadequate sale, the estates and the property by which they hope to liquidate the demands of the Banks.

Let us not be told to look to our industry and economy for relief: Certain it is, that upon these resources we must ultimately depend, but we must have time, in which industry and economy can advantageously operate. The most rigid economy, and the most untiring industry, can operate only by slow but sure and accumulating influence—they cannot, in the time limited by the Banks for winding up their concerns, enable the debtors to meet any considerable portion of their engagements. Indulgence, therefore, must be had. The State, by the constitutional exercise of her weight in the Banks, must grant that indulgence.

In the opinion of this Grand Jury, the evil is too near us to permit delay. Before the regular meeting of the Legislature in November next, ruin will be upon us and in our families. They therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend an extra meeting of the General Assembly of the State, to be called by the Governor and Council, at as early a day as possible, to take this subject into their exclusive consideration.

The Grand Jury request that the Court will direct a copy of this Presentation to be forwarded to the Governor of the State and to each of the Clerks of the Courts, who are respectfully solicited to hand the same to the Foreman of the Grand Juries of their respective counties, for their concurrence.

The Grand Jury further hope, that the Editors of Papers in this State, will insert these proceedings in their respective Journals.

By order of the Court, I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my Office. **P. HOOKS, Clerk.**

Hats.—A very superior new article, in hats, has been invented by Mr. Leary, of Chatham Square. They are cheap, light, durable, and beautiful. *New-York Enquirer.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Warrenton Reporter of the 12th ult. (says the Raleigh Register) there is an exceedingly well written communication under the signature of "A North Carolinian," which but for its length, we would transfer to our columns. The object of the writer, is to show, that there is no State in the Union, concerning which such unjust and illiberal sentiments prevail, or which has been exposed to such extravagant misrepresentations as our own. We have been represented as deficient in moral, physical and intellectual resources, and indeed in every thing necessary to insure prosperity at home and respectability abroad. "A North Carolinian" contends that these assertions are false, and he refutes them in a pretty decided tone. We cannot forbear an extract:

Our State, notwithstanding the positive assertions of some to the contrary, is in many respects rich and flourishing, and possesses a liberal share of those gifts which heaven has dispensed for the happiness of man. Her climate is decidedly preferable to that of the most favored of her sister States. Her position is remarkably fortunate—she is equally exempt from the severities of a northern winter, and the scorching heats of a southern sun. Her soil is in many places extremely prolific, and as congenial to the growth of all kinds of vegetables as any to be found within the limits of our wide extended territories. Were we to travel from Maine to the lovely valleys which skirt the banks of the Mississippi or Missouri, we should scarcely find a portion of country possessing a richer and more luxuriant soil than many of the eastern counties of this State, particularly those bordering on the sea coast and large rivers. Here nature seems to have profusely lavished every advantage and poured forth all her treasures with an unsparring hand. The cultivated lands yield with exuberant fertility. The forests groan beneath the weight of valuable timber. The rivers, the sounds and the ocean, supply in profusion, the means of subsistence and all the choicest luxuries of the table. In fine, there is scarcely any thing that necessity demands, and few that contribute to luxury and convenience, that are not here bountifully supplied. Plenty and abundance are placed within the reach of an industrious and enterprising population. Nor have our western brethren reason to complain of the hardships of their condition. They are favoured generally with a soil sufficiently productive and mild, and delightful seasons. Their country is eminently conducive to health and longevity, and on account of the purity of its fountains and salubrity of its air, is resorted to by the victims of disease who are frequently restored to health and happiness, by drinking their pure waters and breathing their reviving atmosphere. Scarcely any portion of the United States, excepting that which has been particularly improved by art, is more pleasing to contemplate than some of the western part of North Carolina. The elegant variety of hill and dale—the wild and romantic scenery will ever be viewed with rapturous delight by the admirer of the beauties of nature. There is nothing fanciful nor exaggerated in this description. Every person's observation will teach him that justice is not done to the original. Our State, in natural advantages in a measure combines those which are enjoyed by her sister States. She has the grain of the North, together with the staple productions of the South—and such are the advantages of her congenial soil and temperate climate, that there are few plants of any kind in the U. S. that are not to be found within the limits of North Carolina."

Fire.—On the 20th instant, a fire broke out at the Marine barracks in Washington City, which entirely consumed the officers' quarters and much of the south wing of the barracks.

A fire took place at Charlestown, Mass. on the 12th ultimo, when Mrs. Sally True, wife of Capt Henry True, with her son, aged 17, and two daughters, one aged 19, and the other 8 years, perished in the flames.

A destructive fire occurred at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d instant, which entirely destroyed six brick tenements, besides injuring many of the adjoining buildings. Damage estimated at 35,000 dollars.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Armistead, wife of Col. Wm. Armistead, of Amherst county, Virginia, was burnt to death in the fire which consumed the house in which she lived. She was in the 62d year of her age.

We have heard, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, and believe the information to be correct, that not less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of naturalist to the proposed exploring expedition into the South Seas.

A Mrs. Conner started from Boston for Quincy, on one of the cold nights during February, but from the intensity of the cold, before she was able to reach home, froze to death.

NEW-ENGLAND CONTROVERSY.

The following is an extract from a letter of William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New-Hampshire, dated, "Epping, N. H. Dec. 20, 1838.

During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New England. They complained, that the slave holding States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and protection of State governments. That, having secured the election of a governor, and a majority of a Legislature in a State in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect representatives to Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant Registers, and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a federal government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, informed me, that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn, in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of Government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington city, I adopted the most effectual means in my power to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project; and from the partial and limited enquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to me nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The Gentlemen, who in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of the federalists in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of General Hamilton had prevented the meeting; but the project was not, and would not be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate Government in New England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate independent government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you shall consider proper. Accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem, WM. PLUMER.

South America.—Revolutions in South America are, as all readers of Journals must have observed, "plenty as blackberries." In the Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning, we find the following enumeration of some of them:

The New Republics.—It is a remarkable fact that within the two last years, every one of the Spanish American Republics, with the exception of Chili, has been the scene either of Revolution, Insurrection, or Civil War.

In Mexico and Buenos Ayres a complete Revolution has been effected by force of arms.

In Colombia, to say nothing of immense political excitement, a formidable conspiracy has been developed, which had for its object the same result, by taking the life of Bolivar.

Guatemala has been distracted by civil war.

Peru, after being itself revolutionized by the aid of Colombian troops, has extended the same favor to the Republic of Bolivia, by sending an army and deposing its President.

Algiers.—A report was recently current in France, that a powerful attempt against Algiers was meditated by the government and that preparations were making for the despatch of a squadron in the Spring. It was stated (though, of course, in no official manner) that the ministry had in consideration a plan of conducting an expedition to attack that place by land, the command of which was to be given to General Maison; considerable additional forces being about to be sent out from France. Bonib vessels were building at Toulon of a new form, being almost entirely round; and orders had been given, it was stated, for the large park of artillery, which was to be forwarded to that port.

Law of Wagers.—As it has been lately determined in Pennsylvania that a bet on the life of Bonaparte was illegal, and could not be recovered in law, we give below the opinion of an English lawyer on the law of wagers, as believed to be in force in England.

"A wager on a horse race is legal, provided the race which is the subject of the bet is run for 50l or upwards, or 25l deposited by each party; but horse races against time on a highway, or for a stake of less value than 50l, are illegal. A wager upon an indifferent matter, which has no tendency to produce any public mischief or individual inconvenience, is legal; but to make the wager legal the subject matter of it must be perfectly innocent, and have no tendency to impolicy or immorality. A wager between the voters or the election, or concerning the produce of the revenue, or tending to inconvenience or degrade the Courts of Justice, or concerning an abstract question of law or legal practice in which the parties have no interest, is illegal and void. A cockmatch, or wager upon it, is illegal. So a wager prejudicial to the interest or feelings of a third person, as on the sex of a person, is illegal. A wager whether an unmarried woman had had a child was held void. A wager tending to restrain marriage is void. A wager on the life of Bonaparte was held void. A person may lay a wager on his own age; and there is no illegality in betting rump and dozen."

The late Lord Liverpool (says the London papers) is reported to have died immensely rich, his property being estimated at not less than 700,000l. His widow, it is said, derives no pecuniary advantage by his decease, beyond the original settlement made at the time of his marriage. The present Earl, half brother of the late premier, is (with a few trifling exceptions) stated to be the universal legatee.

The state of Ohio has received from the general government nearly a million of dollars worth of land, to enable her to finish her two canals that run across the state. The general government never gave the state of New York a cent for that purpose, although this city pays two thirds of the whole revenue. Some are born with a silver spoon and others with wooden ladles in their mouths. Noah.

"Think of this, and take tobacco!"

THE ADVENTURER.
A dissertation on the use and abuse of tobacco has just issued from the press of M'Elrath and Bangs. It is from the pen of Adam Clarke, L. L. D. F. A. S. M. R. J. A. (what an appropriation of the alphabet!) the author of the commentary on the bible. It is enough to throw snufflers, smokers, and chewers, into fits. We have long been smoking, without ever once knowing what we were about: little have we thought that we were "drying and shrivelling up" our brains! We have repeatedly taken to snuffing and as often abandoned it, because we cannot stand sneezing. Snuff tends to produce apoplexy says Dr. Clarke. It may be, but the French are great snufflers and we never knew a Frenchman to die of apoplexy.

Now for the pipe. The pipe draws off the mucus, plays the deuce with the esophagus, and commits all sorts of enormities upon the sublingual, parotid and submaxillary glands! Here we must stop and take a cigar.

But the quid—the abominable quid! This destroys the digestion and makes one stupid—creates anxiety of heart and stupidity of mind. This is the ultimate thule of the wickedness of the Indian weed.

Cats and pigeons, are not fond of tobacco!

Doctor Clark tells us that a single drop of the oil of tobacco, being put on the tongue of a cat, produced violent convulsions, and killed her in a minute. Poor pussy! He also states that a small incision was made in a pigeon's leg, and the

"N. B. One of our French friends is now in our presence—he assures us that he once took a pinch of snuff in Rochelle, and that he has not yet died of apoplexy.—N. Y. Morning Courier.

Guano applied to it. In two minutes a bird lost the use of her foot. The guano is a curious place to supply with tobacco, in bird or man. It is however a fact that brutes are averse to tobacco. We once put a lighted cigar in the mouth of a monkey, and the thankless little reptile made faces at us for a half hour—but this was owing to his want of taste.

The amount of all that can be said pro and con, on this subject, is, that tobacco in all its forms is like food and wine, very injurious if used to excess—and like them used in moderation, it is very comfortable, and kills nobody.

Rum and its Consequences.—On Friday evening, the 9th ult., John Skinner of Plainfield, (Conn.) a man full of vigor and health, went to the store to obtain rum—and the next day, was missing. Being a man subject, in his fits of intoxication, to leave his family without giving any information, no search was made for him till Monday, when he was found dead in a field, which, as appeared, he attempted to cross to avoid the overflowing of a brook that crossed the road. A jury being called, it was decided that he came to his end by intoxication and subsequent freezing.

Northern paper.

A hearty old man.—There is, at this time living upon the Pocket Creek in Moore county an old man named Duncan Campbell, who was sixteen years of age at the battle of Culloden, and of course is now 99 years old. He retains his faculties in an astonishing degree. He can cut, split rails, maul and grub, equal to most young men in the country. One day last week, he grubbed 10 rods of rough new ground for his day's work.

Payetteville Journal.

Sinking Fund.—The letter of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, communicating to Congress the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, is given in a late National Journal. From this report it appears, that during the year 1837, there was paid, on account of the public debt, the sum of \$10,001,585 99, of which the item of interest and charges is \$3,519,851 87. In the year 1838, there was paid, on account of the debt, the aggregate sum of 13,163,505 09, of which the item of interest is estimated at \$3,102,070 71. The amount of the public funded debt, on the 1st January, 1838, was \$67,413,379 66; on the first of January last, the amount of the funded debt was \$58,362,135 78.

Mr. Tasewell.—As it has been suggested to us that we might possibly be understood as conveying the idea, in our last, that Mr. Tasewell had some particular objection to taking office under the "new Administration," we think proper to state, what has since come to our knowledge, that Mr. T. has long held the determination never to resign an office confided to him by the people, for an appointment under any Administration. Norfolk Herald.

Mr. Clay's Furniture is advertised for sale in the Washington papers. It is said that he will return to his residence in Kentucky. It is also said that Judge Clark, the representative in Congress of his district, will decline a re-election in consequence of ill health, and in that case we may expect to see Mr. Clay a member of the next Congress.

High Life in Washington.—A Wine-bago squaw has made her appearance in the streets of that city in a blanket, and a white satin hat and feathers, and a parasol!

Royal Nonsense.—The old queen of Wurtemberg, a sister of the king of England, lately died, and the people were required to mourn, by an order of the Lords in Council! The people in England did not care a fig about her, but were obliged to assume the "weeds of woe" to please the king. This manifestation of sorrow may be called grief by proxy.

Jackson's Cabinet.—A cabinet formed of such men, (says the New York Enquirer) will, we think give great satisfaction to the country. There will appear, also, to be peculiar propriety in the whole selection. North Carolina has never, to our recollection, been represented in any previous cabinet, yet in extent of population and territory—in consistency and moderation of character, indisguised patriotism, it is behind no state in the Union. During the early part of the contest, North Carolina came manfully forward, and supported the cause which has triumphed. Mr. Branch is a gentleman of good talents—a friend to the navy—and comes from a state well known for its superiority in the production of naval stores. Of Gen Eaton, who is named for the War Department, it is not necessary to repeat what we have frequently said before. He is well known to the public—is a gentleman of fine talents—of peculiarly amiable and polished manners—and well acquainted with the department to which he is called.

Mr. Ingham, from Pennsylvania, is a peculiarly happy selection. That great and patriotic state well merited the honor which this selection will give her. Mr. Ingham is a gentleman of highly correct

and rapid business habits—friendly to commerce, and particularly to home industry of all kinds. His habits of life, his pursuits, his easy and accessible manners are well adapted for the Treasury Department. There are two other points in his character which will make him a great accession to the councils of General Jackson, and a valuable coadjutor of Mr. Van Buren in conducting the internal concerns of the next administration. Mr. Ingham has much political sagacity, and is a friend in every variety of fortune. These are traits of character of inestimable value to any administration.

Of Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State, we have said every thing, on former occasions, which is necessary to say. The selection, from New York, of an individual of such talents as Mr. Van Buren possesses, to fill the Department of State, shows the high sense which Gen. Jackson will have of this state. Mr. Van Buren would be an ornament to any cabinet, and he will carry to Washington a high character for business and public attainments.

The Cabinet.—In speaking of the new Cabinet the Columbia Telescope remarks that "the Middle states have two members; the Southern States two; and the Western States two."

We believe it is the first time that North Carolina has given a member to the cabinet, and the first time that Virginia has been without one. The composition of the cabinet is such that no one member will be able to predominate over it, so as to convert the government into a personal junta. It will not be a travelling cabinet, an electioneering cabinet, a newspaper writing cabinet, a certificate making cabinet, but a cabinet for the country; and we congratulate our country upon its formation, as an era of honesty.

The late administration has dissolved its "loveless, joyless, unshared" connection, with no feeling of regret, but for the loss of power.

Gen. Scott.—In the last Petersburg Intelligence, Gen. Scott is nominated for a seat in the Convention, by a writer who says he has reason to know that the Gen. is about to retire from the army, and return to his residence in Dinwiddie county.

Political Arithmetic.—If there had been no deaths in the world, there would be at this day on the earth 172,000,000,000,000,000 (172 milliards). As the continent contains at least 1,587 billions of square feet, each person could have 9,100 square feet. On the other hand, as the number of deaths is to that of births, as ten to twelve, there are born every year thirty-six millions of men; each day ninety-eight thousand four hundred; each hour four thousand and eighty, each minute seventy-two, and each second one and a tenth, and the deaths are one every second. Thus poor mortals, you sneeze and some one dies, you make a step, and another dies; I shake my pen and a death happens; how many deaths have happened while I have been making these few remarks? But reader, whilst you have been running over this paragraph, how many have been born?

Journal du Havre.

Fashions.—A rheumatic friend of the editor of the Michigan Herald, closes a letter from Washington thus: "I can tell you nothing about fashions—people dress as well as they can—the ladies and doves wear a great many feathers, and the young gentlemen and spaniels wear brass chains round their necks."

A long Table.—A gentleman, writing the History of the table, has made a curious calculation. Solomon the wise gave a feast in the court-yard of the Temple, at which were consumed 22,000 oxen, and 120,000 sheep. This feast, then, would require sixty acres of land for kitchens, 17,000 cooks, and allowing one pound of meat to each guest, and eighteen inches to each seat, the table would extend the whole length of Solomon's kingdom, viz: from Dan to Beersheba, or from White-chapel Church to Bristol Cross.

English paper.

From a table published in the Wheeling Gazette, it appears that there are in the United States, 150,000 members of the society of Friends; of whom 56,026 are denominated Hicksites and 28,904 called Orthodox.

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, March 5.—A national salute was fired at sun rise, and whilst the surrounding hills were sending back the echo, our streets and avenues were thronged with persons moving towards the Capitol. At half past 10 o'clock, the officers and soldiers of the Revolution formed in procession at Brown's Hotel, and proceeded to Gadsby's Hotel.

At an early hour an immense concourse of people had collected around the door of the Hotel, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the President. At eleven, the dense mass made room for the Revolutionary officers, and for Gen. Thomas Hinds, Richard K. Call, Com. Patterson, Capt. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, Capt. Samuel Sports, United States Army, L. M. Robb, Andrew Ross, Marine Corps, L. M. Robb, Mr. John Nicholson, Mr. James H. Harper, officers of the late army, who were with Gen. Jackson in the battle of the memorable 8th of January, to form in line; and the President, preceded by the Central Committee, and supported by Col. Towson and the Marshal of the District, and followed by Major Lewis and Mr. Donaldson, joined the procession on foot, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

At half past eleven, the President entered the Senate Chamber, and was seated in front of the Secretary's table. The ministers and charges of foreign nations were seated near the United States, were seated on his left, and vacant seats for the Supreme Court on his right. The President of the Senate and Senators in their seats, and the western gallery, and the area in the chamber without the bar of the Senate, crowded with the members of the late House of Representatives, and such of the fair as were so fortunate as to obtain a view of the imposing spectacle. For ourselves, it was the proudest moment of our existence. When we saw the President seated by the side of the representatives of other nations—he habited in a suit of plain black cloth, manufactured by his enterprising fellow citizens of Baltimore—they with the embroidered coats, glittering with gold and ornamented with stars and ribbons—he the representative of the supremacy of the will of the people—they wearing the badges of hereditary power—we were impelled to contrast the plain citizen, whose confidence is placed in the virtue, the intelligence and the affections of a great people, with the tawdry pageant of hereditary power, who on such occasions, would look to the bayonet and the strong arm of military force, to protect him against the violence of a people, whom he considers himself born to oppress. Where lives the American who does not rejoice in the contrast?

At twelve, the President, with the Supreme Court, the Senate and its officers, accompanied by the Marshal and his private secretaries, proceeded to the East front of the Capitol. His appearance on the platform was announced by the cheers of the thousands and tens of thousands of spectators, all anxiously looking for his approach. In a moment all was silence; he bowed, and pronounced in an audible voice, the following address:

Fellow Citizens: About to undertake the arduous duties that have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States, to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations, to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transgressing its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a peaceful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union, taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the Confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments, is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and

compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will: as long as it secures to the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrableegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safe-guard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation, depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the example of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

Salisbury:

MARCH 17, 1829.

The Bank Question.—On the 1st page of this week's paper, will be found the presentment of the grand jury of Wayne county, on the subject of the currency of the state: it recommends an extra session of the legislature, as the most likely means of affording relief to the people in their present embarrassed situation.

In the last Northern Sentinel, we find a presentment of the grand jury of Duplin county, of similar import to the one from Wayne; its publication in our paper is uncalculated for, inasmuch as it would be a mere repetition of what is found in the latter: they both recommend an extra session, and arrive at their conclusions by the same style of reasoning. We have before said that we have no confidence in an extra session's affording relief to the people, in their pecuniary distresses: we are still firmly of that opinion. But we have no idea the Governor and Council will call a session. The Banks are relaxing in their arbitrary exactions; and during the summer the people can, if they will, elect such men to the legislature as will pass something in the shape of relief laws.

Gov. Branch.—There is a good deal of carping by our opponents, at the composition of the new cabinet. Although most of the malcontents confess that some of the members are men of first rate talents, and of high moral and political standing, yet we hear it asserted by others that Jackson's cabinet is inferior in every member to Mr. Adams's! This reckless spirit of fault-finding shows to what a degree men will suffer their partisan feelings to carry them;—it is a plain indication of the blind zeal by which they are actuated in opposing the new administration. Gov. Branch seems particularly to come in for a goodly portion of invective, especially from Jackson's enemies in this state. It was reasonable to suppose, that as North Carolina had never before been so highly honored as to have one of her sons placed in the cabinet, every citizen who possessed a partiality and respect for his state, would feel a pride in seeing one of his distinguished fellow-citizens elevated to a high and honorable station in the administration which has come into power by the voice of the people. Gov. Branch is a gentleman of high moral worth and political integrity, of respectable talents, of sterling principles, and unquestionable patriotism. To whom, then, could the President elect have looked with more propriety, among our prominent men, as a suitable person for a member of his cabinet council, than to Gov. Branch? It is a recreant principle in a North Carolinian, to attempt to disparage the talents and standing of the distinguished men of his state. Those who are so lost to self-respect as to do so, ought to recollect that they are thereby not only lessening the character and respectability of the state, in the estimation of the other members of the Union, but that they are also degrading themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens in their own state. "It is an ill bird that bewrays its own nest."

However defeated 'partisans may abuse President Jackson for placing Gov. Branch at the head of the Navy Department, we are satisfied the appointment will give general satisfaction to the friends of the new administration, and to those who wish to see a course of policy pursued that will insure reform and rigid economy in every branch of government.

Mr. Adams and the Eastern Federalists.

The National Journal of the 26th ult. contains some additional papers, relative to the charge made by Mr. Adams against certain Federalists of New England, of a design to dissolve the Union, &c. One of these papers, (a letter from Gov. Plumer) it cannot be concealed, goes far to exonerate Mr. A. in his imputation of his New-England brethren in the treasonable designs with which he charged them. Gov. P.'s letter is unequivocal and conclusive, even more so, perhaps, than any testimony Mr. Adams expected previous to his receipt, to be able to adduce in support of his charge. From the date of the letter, (which we give in this day's paper) it will be perceived that Mr. A. must have applied for and received it since he was challenged, by Harrison Gray Otis and his associates, to exhibit the evidence on which he founded the charge in question.

We give the document to our readers, that they may decide on the matter as their judgments may dictate. It was incumbent on Mr. Adams, after making the charge, to favour those who felt implicated, with the evidence on which he founded it. He has done so now, we presume to their hearts' content; although we must confess, from his first publication, in which he failed, or rather declined, to produce any testimony that went to sustain him in his charges, and artfully evaded their demand for evidence, by what, in legal parlance, is called special pleading, we were impressed with an opinion that he would be unable to make out his case.

We view this controversy as a kind of family quarrel, relative to which we feel no especial personal concern, any farther than the whole country may be interested, in designs which, it seems, were harbored by the leaders of a party, at that time powerful as to numbers, talents and wealth, against the peace and stability of the Republic.

The Distresses of the People.—It is alleged, in palliation of the conduct of the State Bank, in requiring of its dealers one-tenth on renewal of their bonds, that the bank itself is greatly pressed, and must necessarily press its debtors. We suppose this is true, in some degree; but certainly not to the extent they would have us believe. Let the situation of the other banks be as critical as it may, that of the State Bank must assuredly cannot be such as to warrant its managers in pursuing such a harsh measure as the one complained of. A brief exposition of the condition of those concerns, with which a friend has furnished us, will sustain us in this declaration.

The bank of Cape Fear, with a capital of \$794,000, stands indebted to the U. S. bank in the sum of \$194,067; the Newbern bank, with a capital of \$800,000, owes the U. S. bank \$357,000; and the State bank, with a capital of \$500,000, owes the U. S. bank \$246,000: from which it will plainly appear, that the State bank, in proportion to its capital and means, is involved with the U. S. bank to a much less extent than either of the other two banks. Yet the latter require only 5 per cent. of their debts on renewal; while the State bank requires more than ten per cent. Now if the two small banks, with much heavier debts, in proportion to their capital, hanging over them, can go on prosperously with their business by asking only 5 per cent. of their debtors on renewal, with what propriety, or with how much truth, can the State bank urge its necessities in justification of its rigorous exactions?

While the banks are every day making money scarce by rapidly calling in the circulating medium, private creditors are also pushing the collection of their debts. Various causes induce the latter to wish speedily to get what is owing to them:—Some, in order to meet their absolute wants; others, that they may be enabled to speculate at sheriff's and constable's sales, where property is constantly sacrificed; and others, again, are seized with a fear of losing their debts, and are therefore induced to force their collection as speedily as possible. So that by the combined operation of these causes, it is no wonder the people are greatly distressed, as regards money matters.

As one among the thousand evidences, that not only those immediately indebted to the banks, but every man in the community who owes any thing, (and there are but a precious few who do not) suffers from the rigorous measures of the banks, we will mention a circumstance which has been stated to us as a fact: A gentleman who had a good many small debts owing to him, not long since obtained a loan from the bank of \$500; to enable him to meet the payments required by the bank on this loan, he put into the hands of constables some 30 or 40 small claims, with positive instructions to give no further indulgence than the law allowed. Now who was the real sufferer in this case—the man who owed the bank, or those indebted to him? And this is not a solitary instance—hundreds of similar cases might be named.

More Murder!—Philip Thompson, formerly a member of congress from Kentucky, has been murdered by Robert Triplett, of Frankfort: the murder was committed on the Indiana side of the Ohio river—in what is called a duel. We say, let the body of Thompson be pierced through with a stake, at some cross-roads, as a suicide; and let Triplett be hanged by the neck, as a murderer!

Great Fire!—An arrival at Eastport, state of Maine, brings news of the destruction of the city of Demerara, in the West India island of that name. The fire lasted three days; loss, upwards of \$500,000 pounds sterling. It caught from some rum taking fire, while drawing it from a cask.

Virginia.—The legislature of Virginia adjourned on the last day of February, after a session of 13 weeks: they passed 81 acts; among the most important, is the act to organize a Convention, the proceedings on which occupied the time of the legislature for a month. We understand there is a good deal of excitement in the state on the subject of the Convention. A strong effort will be made by the aristocracy to send such delegates to the Convention as will be most likely to prevent a very liberal extension of the right of suffrage.

His Excellency Gov. Owen, returned to the city of Raleigh, on the 7th inst. from a visit to Washington city.

The Weather, up to Friday last, had been raw and cool; and on that day, 13th of March, there was a brisk fall of snow, succeeded by cool, high winds. The season is unusually backward; maple, elm, and some other forest trees, have begun to blossom; but, as far as we have seen, the buds of none of the fruit trees have yet opened. There is a fair prospect of an abundance of fruit this year.

Cherokee Lands.—An appropriation has been made by Congress, we are gratified to learn, of \$20,000, for purchasing the titles still claimed by Cherokee Indians, to reservations of land situated in the new county of Macon, in this state. This must be welcome news to our brethren in what is called the Cherokee Purchase—particularly since the Legislature of the state declined ratifying the contracts provisionally made with the Indians by Gen. Saunders, for the purchase of these reservations.

Appropriations have also been made by Congress, of \$20,000 for removing obstructions in the navigation of Cape Fear River below Wilmington; and of \$21,000 for improving the Swath at Ocracoke Inlet.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Among the various subjects touched on, thro' your columns, from time to time, how happens it you do not occasionally take notice of the "Fire Department" of Salisbury? In most of the towns of any consequence throughout the Union, more especially the larger ones, the Fire Companies, or, as they are sometimes collectively termed, the "Fire Department," exercise an important, and, from their numbers and respectability, not unfrequently a controlling influence in the community. Combining, as they mostly do, a goodly share of the intelligence and wealth of the citizens, it is perhaps right they should possess, and, under salutary checks, exercise such influence. Such being the case, is it not expedient that this "department," in our community, should receive somewhat more of the respectful consideration of the citizens? The appalling calamity which has so recently visited our town ought, one would suppose, to prompt every citizen who owns property liable to be consumed by the destructive element, to join the company if physically able; or, if not, to encourage and assist it by his countenance and cash. If it could be assured of these two requisites, it would not fail to flourish: for extend to it the countenance of the whole community, it would soon become popular, and increase in numbers and respectability; drop a little cash into its coffers, and it would speedily be provided with a new Engine capable of throwing a heavy column of water to the summit of our loftiest buildings: And then the Company would afford to the property of our citizens a much greater security against conflagration than it has hitherto enjoyed.

I throw out these hints with the view of attracting public attention to the Company, and of inducing all property-holders in the town to think better of it, and do more for it, than heretofore.

A PROPERTY OWNER.

[We don't know that the Fire Company at this time needs any "notice" from us, in addition to what our correspondent has taken of it, further than to give the names of the officers elected at the last meeting, on the 7th inst.: which are: Samuel Lemly, Capt.; Philo White, 1st, William H. Slaughter, 2d Lieut.; Daniel H. Cress, 1st, George Vogler, 2d Engineer; Isaac Burns, Secretary; Edward Cress, Treasurer.]

Negro Insurrection.—By an arrival at Norfolk, Virg. from N. Orleans, information has been received of an insurrection having broken out among the negroes up the river, above the city: several thousand negroes were engaged in the revolt. The Governor gave orders for the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Central America.—Late news from this portion of South America has been received at Norfolk. Revolutions and counter revolutions, bloodshed and distress prevail. Intestine wars still continue between St. Salvador and Guatemala. So that throughout the whole of that beautiful country, bloody political strife, murders, robberies, misery and wretchedness, are every where presented to view.

Maj. HENRY W. CONNER, we are authorized to say, is a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the District composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

Fire in Rutherford.—It is stated in the Yorkville Pioneer, of the 11th inst. that a fire lately broke out in Rutherford, in this state, which destroyed two or three buildings. Mrs. Foster was the largest owner of property destroyed.

Washington, March 6.—The Senate of the United States met yesterday at 12 o'clock; and, after appointing a committee to wait upon the President of the United States, and receive any communication that he might have to make, closed its doors, on motion of Mr. Benton, in order to proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

From what we can learn, no nominations were yesterday made to the Senate. Certainly, none were confirmed.

Col. James A. Hamilton, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until a permanent appointment shall have been made to that office. Certain duties have to be performed in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which make such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

Richmond, March 6.—Cotton 8 1/2, flour 7 7/8 to 8, wheat 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, corn 45 a 47 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 29 to 30, old peach do 90 a 95, whiskey 27 to 28, leaf tobacco 9 to 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, March 14th.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 3 cents, corn 30 to 35, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, March 5th.—Cotton 8 to 8 3/4, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 60 apple do 40 to 45, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 9 1/2, flour 6.10 to 6.50, land 7 1/2, molasses 35, sugar 10 to 11, salt 80 to 90, tallow 8, wheat 1.35, whiskey 25 to 30, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1 1/2 a 2 ditto.

Charleston, March 2.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 6 1/2, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 30 to 35, salt 40 to 45, corn 45 a 48, coffee 12 1/2 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 1 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Cottons.—Prime Uplands are becoming scarce, and fully sustain last week's quotations, which we continue; 8 a 9 1/2 for inferior to common prime parcels, and more for very choice; principal sales were at 8 1/2 a 8 3/4, for middling to good lots.

Flour is dull, and during the week declined about 25 cts, sales having been made at 8 1/2—we quote 8 1/2 a 9 dollars.

Corn.—About 7000 bushels of Corn arrived in the week, and were sold within our range of 45 a 48 cts. Oats have experienced a decline of 2 to 3 cts. per bushel—we now quote 32 a 35 cts.

Camden, March 7.—Cotton 7.50 to 8 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 for that made at Camden mills; wheat 51, corn 40 to 42, oats 20, salt 8 1/2.

Wilmington, March 4.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.50 to 9.00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8.

New-York, March 3d.—Cotton 9 1/2, 11 1/2 flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tan'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North-Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Petersburg, Virg. March 6.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2, flour 8.50 to 9, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt 51, tobacco 3.25 to 3.00, wheat 1.45 to 1.62 1/2, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 2 1/2, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2—Darien 5.

Columbia, S. C. March 6.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 6 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87.—North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Cotton.—The transactions of the week have been very light and prices about the same as during the preceding. Not much prime coming forward. More enquiry for such cottons. Very fine lots would command a little over our highest quotation. Corn.—This article remains at 45 cts. and looking upward. Flour.—This article is firm, with a tendency to advance. And not much prime coming forward.

Charter March 4.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.75, bacon 8 to 10, corn 40, flour 5.75 to 6, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 75 to 60, tallow 8, molasses, beef 3 to 4.

Several boats have gone down laden with Cotton. Cotton sells freely at our quotations.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. James, the Hon. Daniel Turner, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, to Miss Anna, daughter of Francis S. Key, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. after a protracted illness, Mrs. Jane Locke, relict of the late Richard Locke, Esq. aged 64 years. Unostentatious and amiable in her intercourse with society, she was beloved and esteemed by her relatives and acquaintances;—exemplary in her walk as a viable member of the church militant on earth, she died under the full conviction of realizing, in the church triumphant in heaven, the full fruition of that blissful eternity promised the faithful followers of the Saviour of a sinful world.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between myself and Francis Pinkston, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all those indebted to the firm, are required to make settlement with me only. CYRUS WEST.

Salisbury, March 10th, 1829.

Coach and Gig Making, &c.

THE subscriber continues to carry on, by himself, as formerly, the above business, at his old stand, Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment; where he is prepared to make all descriptions of

Coches, Carriages, Stages, Gigs, Sulkys, Jersey Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, &c. &c.

of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on more reasonable terms than such work was ever done for before in this state. Articles of the above description will be kept on hand for sale. Orders from a distance for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and executed strictly according to directions.

Repairing, of all kinds of work in his line of business, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He asks for a share of the public's patronage, and hopes to merit it by his works. CYRUS WEST.

Salisbury, March 10th, 1829. 58

Clerk in a Store Wanted.

WANTED, a young man, who has been accustomed to attend in a store, is acquainted with book-keeping, and can be recommended by some person of my acquaintance, for honesty, sobriety, and faithful attention to business. To a person of this description, liberal wages will be given. Letters to the subscriber's address, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to. W. S. SIMONTON, 461

March 9th, 1829.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A GENTLE young work Horse for sale, on good terms. Inquire at this office. March 16, 1829.

Rowan Finance Committee.
THE members of the Committee will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, 23d day of March, instant; when and where the clerks of the county and superior courts, the trustee and sheriff, are desired to attend.
March 7th, 1829. 2:58
THE COMMITTEE.

A Situation Wanted.
A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship in a Ware-House, and obtained a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, by double and single entry, offers his services to any merchant, as an assistant, for the term of one or one and a half years, for a trifling compensation. Please apply to the Editor of the Western Carolinian.
March 2d, 1829. 3:58

I will Exchange
A TRACT of Land, lying on Wolf River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of nearly equal value. Satisfactory reference as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres.
H. C. JONES.
N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the Editor of the Western Carolinian.
Salisbury, March 2, 1829. [3:58] H. C. J.

Cabinet Making Business.
H. RATIO WOODSON respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making Business, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Kridler as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part pay for work.
H. W.
January 19, 1829.

REMOVAL.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a year or two occupied, to Mr. Thomas Allison's building, in the room recently occupied by E. Dickson, as a Shoemaker's Shop, on Main street, south side, a few doors from the Court House, and immediately opposite Mr. Edward Cren's and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Stores, in the town of Salisbury, where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.
after the newest fashions, on the shortest notice, and lower than has been done in the place for several years.
Having made arrangements for receiving periodically, from Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, the latest fashions in those cities, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing Gentlemen in full Dress, showing the style of the cloths worn, &c.; he feels confident of being able to accommodate gentlemen with fancy Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, that will be as fashionably cut, and as well made, as can be done in the place.
Orders for every description of Tailoring, which may be sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.
Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1829. 4:58

Sale of Land
Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties
JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.
JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C.
Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11:66

WAGONERS.
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

Cotton Yarn.
FOR sale, wholesale and retail, *SPUN COTTON*, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to
J. MURPHY, Agent.
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

COME AND SETTLE UP.
A person having papers in the hands of the subscriber, are requested to present their receipts, as soon as possible, and take up their papers, as he has declined doing any more business as an officer, and wishes to make settlement.
JACOB S. MYERS.
Feb. 24th, 1829. 6:61

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828.
Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Stateville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.
3rd 58 Tests: JAS. CAMPBELL, CVA.

POETRY.
THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.
BY T. O. YOUNGMAN.
It may very truly be said,
That his is a noble vocation,
Whose industry leads him to spread
About him a little Creation.

He lives independent of all,
Except the Omnipotent Donor;
Has always enough at his call,
And more is a plague to its owner.
He works with his hands, it is true,
But happiness dwells with employment;
And he, who has nothing to do,
Has nothing by way of enjoyment.
His labors are mere exercise,
Which saves him from pains and physicians;
Then, Farmer, you truly may prize
Your own as the best of conditions.
From Competence, shad'd with content,
Since all true felicity springs,
The life of a Farmer is blest
With more real bliss than a king's.

From the Winter Wreath.
HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS.
'Tis Home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell.
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her love walks,
The mother with her child.
'Tis bright where'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a heaven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.
'Tis free where'er the heart is;
Nor chains, nor dungeon dim,
May check the mind's aspirations,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power—
Its sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

THE BUTTERFLY.
The Butterfly was a gentleman
Of no very good repute;
And he roved in the sunshine all day long
In his scarlet and purple suit;
And he left his lady-wife at home
In her own secluded bower;
Whilst he, like a bachelor, flirted about
With a kiss for every flower.
His lady-wife was a poor glow worm,
And seldom from home she'd stir;
She loved him better than all the world,
Though little he cared for her;
Unheeded she pass'd the day—she knew
Her lord was a rover then;
But when night came on, she lighted her lamp
To guide him over the gleam.

One night the wanderer homeward came,
But he saw not the glow-worm's ray;
Some wild bird saw the neglected one,
And flew with her far away.
Then beware, ye Butterflies all, beware
If to you such a time should come;
Forsoaken by wandering lights, you'll wish
You had cherish'd the lamp at home.

BY DR. FARMER.
Why dost thou droop thy fragrant head?
Where is thy verdant bloom?
Are all thy damask blushes fled?
And is that breast thy tomb?
Is it because her sparkling eye
Excels Aurora's smile?
Or did the fragrance of her sigh
Thee of thy sweets beguile?
No, languid flower—no, rose, forlorn—
Envy the blow hath given,
For thou couldst bloom in grace a thorn,
Yet died when placed in heaven!

Epigram, from the Greek.
If, at the bottom of a cask,
Be left of wine a little flask,
It soon grows acid—so when man,
Living through life's most lengthened span,
His joys all drain'd or turn'd to tears,
Sinks to the lees of fourscore years,
And sees approach death's darksome hour,
No wonder if he's somewhat sour.

MISCELLANY.
PAUL PETERS.

Many years have passed away since Paul Peters dwelt in one of the numerous little hamlets which sprinkle the proud state of New York. He had come among the dwellers of the land a stranger, and had gradually glided into their confidence. Apparently poor and friendless, none knew him; and after a few short weeks none asked who he was; yet in that brief space of time he had made himself beloved; his kindness to the little urchins of the place, and his good natured countenance, were welcome passports to all. He was not rich, though he did not appear to be poor. The simplest garb was his constant apparel. The farmer with whom he had domesticated himself, affirmed that he had ever paid his little demand cheerfully.

Two summers passed away, and still Paul was a universal favourite. Not a dance took place, but he tripped it away the liveliest of the happy throng; not a harvest feast was given, at which he was not the merriest guest, not a fireside party took place without his telling the best story. When he came among the old, they looked upon him as the herald of joy, and he was every where welcomed with a hearty smile. The young considered him as a kind friend, who had caused them many a happy hour, by the pleasant tales of lands far away. The little

ones delighted to cling about him; and often as they hung around his neck, would ask him of his home, his family, and his friends; he never answered them save with a kiss. Many a rosy cheeked damsel, as she laughed with him in a dance, would sigh when she gazed upon his broad, manly face, and thought perhaps he loved some fair one who resided in the place where he had spent his younger days.

The family in which he lived began to look upon him with the feelings of kindred; the good old farmer, so dear had he become to him, called him his own dear boy, and the dame would hope he might one day become so, when she beheld him kissing the blushing cheek of her half laughing, half resisting darling Lucy. Summer flowers die; but love's blossoms ripen.

Paul was soon to become the husband of Lucy. From constantly associating together, they had learned to love each other; and Lucy was one of the simplest and loveliest of the children of nature. The family were assembled the day before the intended nuptials around the blazing hearth. All appeared cheerful, when the dash of a horse's hoof was heard over the frozen ground, and in a few moments a grey-haired negro having alighted from a noble horse, presented a packet to Paul. The limbs of the horse were sleek and well formed; and the neatness of the black's dress proved him to be a favoured servant of some good lord. Paul having perused the packet directed the rider to rest himself until the morrow. No more was said of the occurrence, for it had made no alteration in the manners of the one it most concerned. The jest and the laugh went around; and gay Lucy went to rest; to dream of her kind hearted friend, and of future days of love.

The morrow came; but neither Paul nor the black were to be found. The horse too was gone. Lucy wept, and her parents advised; but what is advice to a love-sick heart. Though she wept, she complained not; and though her mother would strive to console, yet what appeared in the shape of comfort acted only as a probe. She was still the same gentle being she had ever been; but she smiled not—the joy of her countenance was gone.

Paul's name was never mentioned, for it seemed to increase the sadness of Lucy; and his memory, save with the disappointed girl, had begun to die away. Month after month rolled on, but the truant came not.

The war of the colonies was beginning to throw its terrors into that part of the country, till then the abode of peace; and the young were girding on their armour against the oppressors. It was while a troop was organizing in the hamlet, that General G. rode with his servant into the village to inspect this body of men. His war worn features, and scarred brow, told tales of hardship and of suffering; but still there were features which were immediately recognized as those of Paul Peters. All were ready to open their arms to him; but little had they thought that the distinguished General, whose voice was so influential in the war councils of his country, was the merry, good humoured Paul Peters.

General G. followed by the same grey haired servant, paced quietly along the avenue, leading to the cottage of Lucy. When he arrived at the lattice window, he beheld the fair girl. The last time he had seen her, the kiss he had given her, came rushing up in his mind; and the contending emotions of his soul almost overpowered him. The servant opened the door and announced "General G." The family rose to receive him. But Lucy recognized the chosen of her heart, rushed into his open arms, and gently sighed, "I knew you would return!"
Northern Star.

From an English Paper.

Walter Scott.—Every thing relating to the author of Waverley is interesting. A gentleman recently visited him, asked him which of his poems was his favorite. "The Lady of the Lake is decidedly so," replied Sir Walter; "and it is the one about whose success I felt the most doubtful, it was prepared in three weeks!" It is a singular instance of careful correctness, united with great powers of imagination, that Sir Walter, being fearful he had represented Fitz James as having travelled farther in a certain space of time, than he could have travelled, actually went over the whole distance himself!

The Tea Plant.—It has been doubted whether there is more than one variety of the tea plant. Dr. Abel is inclined to believe there are two, but that either will yield both the black and green teas, according to the mode of preparation. Dalmyle thinks the principal difference between the black and green is the age of the leaf—the latter being prepared when the leaf is in a less mature state, and while it contains a quantity of viscid, and to a certain degree, narcotic juice, which gives the peculiar character of the hyson teas. Abel remarks, that leaves slowly dried will retain more of the green colour than those that are rapidly dried. The green tea is carefully dried by exposure to the open air in the shade, the black by artificial heat, in shallow pans, over a charcoal fire. The difference of latitude in which these teas are cultivated will show the difference, we think, of species. The green tea district lies between the 29th and 31st degrees north latitude, and the black tea district between the 27th and 28th degrees north latitude. The green teas met with in India are the *gunpowder*, with a leaf rolled quite round, and the *hyson*, the leaf of which is small, closely curled, and of a bluish green. Of the black teas, the three following are the best: 1st, the *Pouchong*, of a peculiarly delicate flavour, not often met with out of India or China. 2d, the common *Souchong*; and 3d, the *Bohea tea*, called in China the *wooe-cha*. Tea is a product of Japan. The Chinese use only the black teas, and prepare the others for exportation. It was first introduced into England during the Commonwealth, and now about 22,000,000 of pounds are annually consumed there; in the rest of Europe more than five millions, and about as much in America. Dr. Clarke says, in his *Travels*, speaking of the virtues of this plant, that "the exhausted traveller, reduced by continued fever, and worn by incessant toil, experiences in this infusion the most cooling and balsamic virtues; the heat of his blood abates, his spirits revive, his parched skin relaxes, and his strength is renovated."

Opium.—If the cultivation of the poppy for opium can be considered as an object of national importance in Great Britain, it seems to be certain that it must be so here. Our climate is much better adapted to this plant. Sown in May, its capsules are fit to use in July. They are larger and finer than in England. The variety from which the Turkey opium is obtained is the large single white poppy. The capsules are of the size of a large pigeon's egg. When they have obtained their greatest size, the capsule is to be slit with a pin, or sharp penknife; from the wound issues a milky kind of juice which in two hours thickens, and should then be collected and afterwards dried in the sun. In raising it on a great scale, the poppies should be sown in rows or beds, so as to permit the collectors of the opium to pass between them.

We have no expectation that such extensive experiments will be made in our country, but many curious persons may be disposed to raise a quarter of an acre each. The remarks which have been made, are the result of personal observation.
J. L.
American Farmer.

Lovers are like sportsmen, to whom the possession of the game is nothing to the pleasure of the chase. The roses of youth are not long in bloom, and when time has torn them away, there is an end to love at first sight. To be stared at a few seasons, and neglected, and in a few more, sink into oblivion, is the lot of a thousand showy girls, who have only external appearances to recommend them. Prudence is superior to pearls; and there is no kind of comparison between diamonds and discretion. Fools may be caught by the shell; but the man worth having will make the gem the object of deliberation.

Remedies.—For seasickness.—Stay on shore.

For drunkenness.—Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout.—Board with the printer.

To keep out of jail.—Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body.—Mind your own business.

To allay hunger.—Scrutinize the cooks.

Perseverance.—When Dr. Franklin walked into Philadelphia with a roll of bread in his hand, little did he think what a contrast his after life would exhibit, and yet, by perseverance and industry he placed himself at the table of princes, and became the chief pillar in the councils of his country. The simple journeyman printer, eating his roll in the street, lived to become a great philosopher and statesman, and to command the respect of his country and mankind. What a lesson to youth!

Who shall have the Prize.—There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was to award a prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the rose, stalking forward in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the other flowers, advancing, each filled with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself. "I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet, as she lay in her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting; "I will see them as they pass," but as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding place she was observed by the judge, who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful, because the most modest.

Old Police Laws.—The following singular decisions of the courts then in existence, 1540, are mentioned by Mr. Charles Shaw, in his history of Boston. "Captain Stone is sentenced to pay a hundred pounds, and prohibited coming within the patent without the Governor's leave, upon pain of death, for calling Mr. Ludlow, one of the magistrates and of course a justice, *Justass*." "Josiah Plaistow, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, is ordered to return them eight baskets; to be fined 5l. and hereafter to be called *Josiah*, and not Mr. Josiah Plaistow as he formerly used to be." "Serjeant Perkins ordered to carry *forth turfs* to the fort for being *drunk*." "Catharine, wife of Richard Cornish, was found *suspicious* of incontinency, and seriously admonished to take heed." "John Wedgewood, for being in the company of *drunkards*, to be set in the stocks." "If such a law was in force now-a-days, how many times all of us would have been in the stocks?"

Patent Definitions.—DEBATES.... An useless wagging of tongues where the noses have been already counted.

Ditch.—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

Doze.—A short nap enjoyed by many people after dinner on a week day, and after the text on a Sunday.

Egotism.—Suffering the private I to be too much in the public eye.

Embalming.—Perpetuating the perishable with more pains than we take to save that which is immortal.

Felicity.—The horizon [or rainbow] of the heart which is always receding as we advance towards it.

Jealousy.—Tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

Marriage.—Making a yoke fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways.

Chinese Epicurism.—Dogs are fattened and eaten in China as a delicious food, and are always found at the tables of the great. A man by night is helped to the flesh of an ape, and being told it is the flesh of a dog, thinks it good; next morning he is informed what he hath eaten, and falls a vomiting.

A monkey was shot, to the great joy of the Neeshmies, who prefer its flesh to that of any other animal. Having nothing for our dinner but plain rice, we were much tempted to taste it; but the poor beast, when skinned, looked so much like a new-born infant that we restrained our curiosity.

Fools.—Generally nature hangs out a sign of simplicity in the face of a fool, and there is enough in his countenance for an hue and cry to take him on suspicion, or else it is stamped in the figure of his body; their heads are sometimes so little that there is no room for wit, sometimes so large that there is no wit for the room.

Why is a man disappointed in obtaining a kiss, like a shipwrecked fisherman?—Guess, girls! D'ye give it up? Because he has lost his *snack*.